SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL

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Association Notices

ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF COUNCIL BY BRANCHES OUTSIDE THE BRITISH ISLES

Notice is hereby given that *Nominations* of Candidates for election as Members of Council by the following grouped Branches outside the British Isles for a period of either three, two, or one years, commencing as from the termination of the Annual Representative Meeting, 1932, *must be forwarded* in writing so as to reach the Medical Secretary *on or before February 15th, 1932 :*

	No. of Members of Council to be elected by Group.
New South Wales and Queensland ...	1
New Zealand and Fiji ...	1
Assam, Baluchistan, Bombay, Burma, Calcutta, Ceylon, Hyderabad, Mesopotamia, Northern Bengal, Punjab, South Indian and Madras, United Provinces ...	1
Hong-Kong and China, Malaya ...	1

Nominations must be signed by not less than three Members of any Branch in the Group, and must be in the following form or to the like effect:

We, the undersigned, hereby nominate.....
of.....[*Full name and address to be given*]
for election by the .....[*State the names of the Branches in the Group*] Branches as a Member of the Council of the Association for a period of .....years [*State whether for 3, 2, or 1 years*].

Signatures and addresses of three Nominators.....

Branches.....

Date..... 19

A notice will be published by the Council in the *British Medical Journal Supplement* as soon as possible after February 15th, 1932, as to the nominations received in respect of each Group.

Where contests occur voting papers will be issued containing the names of all duly nominated Candidates, from the Head Office, British Medical Association, Tavistock Square, London, W.C.1, to each Member in the Group. Not later than the second week in June, 1932, a notice will be published by the Council in the *British Medical Journal Supplement* giving the result of the elections for those Groups where there have been contests.

ELECTION OF MEMBER OF COUNCIL BY NORTHERN IRELAND AND MONAGHAN AND CAVAN BRANCHES

Notice is hereby given that owing to the death of Dr. R. W. Leslie, a vacancy has been created in the Central Council. Nominations to fill the vacancy may be either by a Division within the area of the Northern Ireland and Monaghan and Cavan Branches, or by not less than three Members of the Branches. Nomination forms may be obtained on application to the Medical Secretary, and must be returned so as to reach him not later than first post on Saturday, October 31st.

If more than two Candidates are nominated voting papers will be issued from the Head Office to every Member in the Branch on Tuesday, November 3rd, and must be returned so as to reach the Medical Secretary not later than the first post on Monday, November 9th.

By Order,

ALFRED COX,
Medical Secretary.

October 17th.

A PRACTITIONERS OF PHYSICAL MEDICINE GROUP OF THE ASSOCIATION

Notice is hereby given of the formation by the Council of a Practitioners of Physical Medicine Group, which Group includes all those members of the Association who have specially studied the values of physical methods in the prevention and cure of disease, and whose practice is predominantly devoted to the application of these methods.

Every member of the Association coming within the above definition is *ipso facto* a member of the Group.

Members of the Association who claim to be members of the Group as above constituted are requested to notify the Medical Secretary, B.M.A. House, Tavistock Square, W.C.1, not later than October 31st, 1931. The first general meeting of the Group will be held at a date to be subsequently notified in the *Supplement*.

ALFRED COX,
Medical Secretary.

October 14th.

BRANCH AND DIVISION MEETINGS TO BE HELD

BATH AND BRISTOL BRANCH.—A meeting of the Bath and Bristol Branch will be held at Bristol on Wednesday, October 28th.

BIRMINGHAM BRANCH: COVENTRY DIVISION.—The annual dinner and dance of the Coventry Division will be held at the Masonic Hall to-day (Friday, October 23rd), at 7.45 p.m. At the meeting of the Division to be held on Tuesday, November 3rd, the chairman, Dr. A. J. Wilson, will give a demonstration of clinical cases.

BIRMINGHAM BRANCH: DUDLEY DIVISION.—A meeting of the Dudley Division will be held at the Talbot Hotel, Stourbridge, on Friday, October 30th, at 8.30 p.m. Dr. Morrison will show a film demonstrating the technique of spinal anaesthesia.

DUNDEE BRANCH.—A meeting of the Dundee Branch will be held in the Physiology Class Room, University College, Dundee, at 8.30 p.m. on Tuesday, October 27th.

GLASGOW AND WEST OF SCOTLAND BRANCH: LANARKSHIRE DIVISION.—A meeting of the Lanarkshire Division will be held at the Royal Hospital for Sick Children, Yorkhill, on Wednesday, November 4th, at 3.30 p.m. Dr. John W. S. Blacklock will discuss tuberculosis in infancy and childhood.

HERTFORDSHIRE BRANCH: EAST HERTFORDSHIRE DIVISION.—At a meeting of the East Hertfordshire Division, to be held at the County Hospital, Hertford, on Wednesday, November 4th, at 8.30 p.m., Mr. Robert Milne will discuss pain in the anterior part of the foot.

KENT BRANCH: ASHFORD DIVISION.—A clinical meeting of the Ashford Division will be held at Ashford Hospital on Friday, November 13th, at 4 p.m. Mr. H. G. Taylor will give an address on the treatment of uterine displacements. Members of other Divisions will be very welcome.

LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE BRANCH: CHESTER DIVISION.—A meeting of the Chester Division will be held in the Town Hall, Chester, on Monday, November 9th, at 8.30 p.m. Agenda: Election of secretary; lecture on sterilization, by Mrs. Hodson of the Eugenics Society, London, to be followed by a discussion; resolution on salaries of whole-time public health medical officers.

METROPOLITAN COUNTIES BRANCH: HENDON DIVISION.—The annual dinner of the Hendon Division will be held at the Criterion Restaurant to-day (Friday, October 23rd), at 8.15 for 8.30 p.m. (tickets 8s. 6d.), when Sir Bernard Spilsbury will be the guest and speaker.

METROPOLITAN COUNTIES BRANCH: LEWISHAM DIVISION.—At the meeting of the Lewisham Division to be held at the Town Hall, Catford, on Tuesday, November 3rd, at 8.45 p.m., Dr. Leonard Williams will read a paper entitled "Advancing years."

METROPOLITAN COUNTIES BRANCH: SOUTH-WEST ESSEX DIVISION.—A clinical meeting of the South-West Essex Division will be held at Queen Mary's Hospital, Stratford, E., on Tuesday, October 27th, at 3.30 p.m.

METROPOLITAN COUNTIES BRANCH: WILLESDEN DIVISION.—A meeting of the Willesden Division will be held at the Willesden General Hospital on Wednesday, November 18th, at 9 p.m. Dr. F. J. Browne, professor of obstetric medicine, University of London, will speak on toxaemias of pregnancy.

METROPOLITAN COUNTIES BRANCH: WOOLWICH DIVISION.—The second meeting of the session of the Woolwich Division will be held in the board room of the Woolwich War Memorial Hospital on Tuesday, November 3rd, at 8.45 p.m., when Mr. T. B. Layton will speak on useful and useless practices in the treatment of diseases of the ear. Non-members of the Association are invited to attend.

NORTH OF ENGLAND BRANCH: SUNDERLAND DIVISION.—The annual dinner of the Sunderland Division will be held at the Palatine Hotel, Sunderland, on Thursday, November 19th, a 7.15 p.m. (tickets 10s. 6d. each).

SOUTHERN BRANCH: WINCHESTER DIVISION.—A meeting of the Winchester Division will be held at the Royal Hants County Hospital on Wednesday, October 28th, at 3 p.m. Dr. J. Lockhart Livingston will read a paper giving an outline of the Public Medical Service Scheme of the Association. It is hoped that a discussion will follow. After the discussion members of the hospital staff will hold a demonstration of clinical cases. Other members are cordially invited to submit notes of cases of interest occurring in their own practice.

SOUTH WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE BRANCH.—A clinical meeting of the South Wales and Monmouthshire Branch will be held at Newport on November 12th.

SOUTH WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE BRANCH: SWANSEA DIVISION.—A clinical meeting of the Swansea Division will be held on Thursday, November 5th. Dr. Frederick, the representative, will present his report on the Annual Representative Meeting.

SOUTH-WESTERN BRANCH: PLYMOUTH DIVISION.—The post-graduate lecture arranged at the South Devon and East Cornwall Hospital, Plymouth, for Thursday, October 29th, at 8.30 p.m., will be given by Dr. Shore on "The bilious child."

SUFFOLK BRANCH: WEST SUFFOLK DIVISION.—The third of the series of post-graduate lectures arranged by the West Suffolk Division will be given at the West Suffolk Hospital, Bury St. Edmunds, on Saturday, October 31st, at 8.45 p.m. by Dr. Donald Paterson on infant feeding. On Sunday, November 1st Sir Thomas Horder will hold a clinic of medical cases at the hospital at 11 a.m.

SURREY BRANCH: REIGATE DIVISION.—The golf match, Reigate Division *v.* Guildford Division, will take place at Reigate Heath Golf Club on Wednesday, October 28th.

SUSSEX BRANCH: BRIGHTON DIVISION.—A meeting of the Brighton Division will be held on Tuesday, October 27th, to receive report of representatives on the Annual Representative Meeting. In connexion with Hospital Sunday a special service for doctors and nurses will be held at Brighton Parish Church on Sunday, October 25th, at 6.30 p.m., when the preacher will be Canon R. J. Campbell, Chancellor of Chichester Cathedral.

WORCESTERSHIRE AND HEREFORDSHIRE BRANCH: HEREFORD DIVISION.—The next of the series of post-graduate lectures at the Herefordshire General Hospital, arranged under the auspices of the University of Birmingham, will be given by Dr. A. P. Thomson on recent advances in the study of calcium metabolism and their general importance in general medicine, on Friday, October 30th, at 3.30 p.m.

YORKSHIRE BRANCH: HALIFAX DIVISION.—A meeting of the Halifax Division will be held at the White Swan Hotel on Wednesday, November 4th, at 8.30 p.m. Dr. W. Vining (Leeds) will discuss tonsils and adenoids.

YORKSHIRE BRANCH: WAKEFIELD, PONTEFRACT, AND CASTLEFORD DIVISION.—A lecture meeting of the Wakefield, Pontefract, and Castleford Division will be held at the Strafford Arms Hotel, Wakefield, on Thursday, November 5th, preceded by supper (3s.) at 7.45 p.m. Mr. S. D. Lodge, ophthalmic surgeon, Leeds General Infirmary, will make some remarks on the eye.

Meetings of Branches and Divisions

BOMBAY BRANCH

A meeting of the Bombay Branch was held on September 4th at the Grant Medical College, when Lieut.-Colonel A. F. HAMILTON, C.I.E., I.M.S., presided, and twenty-two members and guests were present.

Mr. V. L. PARMAR described the conservative treatment of acute appendicitis, mentioning that in six years' practice he had not encountered a single case which had ended badly. He recommended postponing removal of the appendix until three weeks after the acute attack had subsided. He had collected about eighty cases, and was convinced that bad treatment, especially unwise purgation, was the main cause of the complications. It was easier and safer to operate during the quiescent interval. The post-operative complications were more serious during the acute stage, when the tissues were friable. The treatment he advocated comprised: confinement to bed; the application of belladonna plasters and hot-water bottles in front and behind; the administration of heat by diathermy for the relief of pain; an initial turpentine enema, followed by subsequent daily enemas; and abstention from food for three days, followed by small quantities only. These measures were continued until a normal motion occurred, when liquid paraffin might be given. Should a swelling be present, the operation should be postponed until it subsided, unless the pyrexia and leucocytosis continued; as a rule any swelling tended to subside spontaneously.

Dr. GHARPURE described the pathological findings in these cases, and demonstrated a collection of specimens and slides illustrating acute and chronic appendicitis. Dr. M. D. JOSHI described the radiological signs in chronic appendicitis, emphasizing the importance of screening and of detecting any evidence of stasis in the appendix. He showed photographs explanatory of his main contentions, and added that tenderness on screening was a useful diagnostic point.

At the end of the discussion, in which Drs. DUDHA, YODH, and MEHTA took part, Colonel HAMILTON, summing up, said that he now removed the appendix in all pelvic operations, and had never regretted doing so. In one previous case in which he had not removed it the patient had developed acute

appendicitis later, and had died in twenty-four hours. Delay might often be wise when a swelling was present, but the rule was not invariable. In spite of the most careful conservative treatment, perforation did occasionally occur, especially in children, in whom the disease was likely to be very severe and fulminating. Acute appendicitis in Indians seemed to be a milder disease than in Europeans, and perforation was less common.

Kent Branch: Ashford Division

A meeting of the Ashford Division was held on October 9th at Ashford Hospital. Dr. M. O. Raven (Broadstairs) delivered a very interesting address on the rheumatic diseases of childhood, with particular reference to the cardiac factor.

Malaya Branch: Federated Malay States Division

A meeting of the Federated Malay States Division was held at the General Hospital, Ipoh, on July 25th, with an attendance of thirty. The chairman, Dr. O. F. Conoley, remarked that this was the first British Medical Association meeting to be held in Perak, and he thanked the organizer, Dr. P. H. Hennessy, for the excellent arrangements he had made.

Dr. Hennessy showed six cases illustrating hyperthyroidism: exophthalmos from infancy in a young female Tamil, with no other symptoms; thyroid enlargement, with no other symptoms, in a young Tamil woman; thyroid enlargement, with marked exophthalmos and tachycardia of three years' duration, in a Sikh male, aged 30; exophthalmic goitre of one and a half years' duration in a Malay, aged 37; enlarged thyroid, with tachycardia and hand tremors of four months' duration, in a young Chinese; and exophthalmic goitre, with tachycardia, exophthalmos, and hand tremors of one and a half years' duration, in a Chinese woman, aged 42. He then showed a case of scleroderma in a male Malay, aged 57, the duration of the disease being one year; and another of leprosy in a Chinese lad, aged 18, which had lasted two months, and was of particular interest in view of its marked resemblance to lupus.

Dr. H. Scrimgeour demonstrated a series of heart cases, including double aortic disease in a male Chinese, aged 42; mitral stenosis of one and a half years' duration in a male Chinese, aged 30; an aneurysm of the aortic arch, with aortic insufficiency, in a Chinese man, aged 44; double aortic disease, with regurgitation, in a male Chinese, aged 55; and congenital pulmonary stenosis in a Tamil girl, aged 7.

Mr. T. W. H. Burne, senior surgeon Federated Malay States, showed a case of a Chinese boy, aged 10, with outward dislocation of both patellae and inability to walk. An operation—outward incision to free the patella—had resulted in genu valgum on both sides, with the return of some walking ability. Mr. Burns also demonstrated a case of pulsating angioma of the right ear, one of enlarged prostate, and one of a twisted ovarian cyst in a Chinese girl, aged 12.

In the absence of Dr. F. Jacques, who had prepared a paper on *Anopheles maculatus* and its breeding grounds, this was read by Dr. W. E. Holmes. The author emphasized the point that this insect could, and would under compulsion, breed in unusual places—a matter for the serious consideration of antimalaria workers.

Dr. K. Kanagarayer read a paper on the collecting of pathological specimens for examination. He called attention to the importance of sending proper details with the specimens, and indicated certain essential precautions in obtaining them; he then commented on various points in diagnosis. This paper was followed by a short series of demonstrations.

The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to Dr. Hennessy and the other contributors. The matron and staff entertained those present to tea at the hospital, after which a group photograph was taken; many of the members were present at a dinner-dance at the Grand Hotel later in the evening.

Malaya Branch: Penang Division

The first meeting of the Penang Division since 1909 took place at the General Hospital, Penang, on September 17th, when thirty members were in attendance (including two from Province Wellesley and two from Kedah), and eight non-members, who now desired to join the Association. Dr. J. W. Scharff, who was in the chair, drew attention to the fact that as long ago as 1904 the Penang Division was an active organization under the chairmanship of Dr. Mugliston, with Dr. A. L. Hoops as secretary. The Division continued to hold regular meetings until 1909, when Dr. Mugliston retired.

Dr. Veerasingham gave a most interesting address on the signs of early leprosy, which was illustrated by a number of early leprosy cases brought over from the Leper Settlement at Pulan Jerejah.

Metropolitan Counties Branch: City Division

The first general business meeting of the session of the City Division was held at the Metropolitan Hospital, Kingsland Road, on September 22nd. After discussing various matters of local interest the following motions were adopted:

1. That this meeting of the City Division regards the cut in the capitation fee as excessive, and disproportionate compared to the cuts of other classes of the community, and urges the Insurance Acts Committee to make every effort to secure a modification in the reduction.

2. That this meeting of the City Division recommends the formation of a National Health Section of the Division to deal with National Health Insurance matters, and instructs its chairman to summon a meeting at an early date of all panel practitioners in the Divisional area, both members and non-members of the British Medical Association, for the purpose of forming such a committee.

Address on Toxaemias of Pregnancy

The first scientific meeting of the Division this session was held at the Metropolitan Hospital on October 6th, when an address of quite unusual interest to the members was given by Professor F. J. Browne on the toxaemias of pregnancy. These were divided into albuminuria (mild and severe), pre-eclampsia, eclampsia, hyperemesis gravidarum (mild, moderate, and severe), and accidental haemorrhage. Professor Browne said that there was no such thing as functional albuminuria, and that all cases of albuminuria should be looked upon as important. Urinalysis should be done every fortnight until the seventh month, and thereafter every week. The blood pressure was of extreme importance as a guide to the condition, and should be taken regularly and on every possible occasion. It might be the only sign of toxaemia. In watching severe cases it was most important to take it every day, although it must be remembered that about 15 per cent. of cases of eclampsia never had a rise of blood pressure at all. It was most important not to allow patients with albuminuria to proceed with their pregnancy unless the albumin entirely disappeared; by allowing them to go on too long 30 per cent. became chronic nephritics afterwards. If the albumin persisted for over a fortnight the pregnancy should be terminated. With patients who had chronic nephritis beforehand the uterus should be emptied in most cases, or the kidney would be damaged still further. The mother was more important than the child. Only in some nephritics who well understood the danger and very much wished for a child was it allowable to let pregnancy proceed. Some pre-eclampsias could not wait for induced labour, and then required Caesarean section.

In pre-eclampsia various nursing procedures, including colon lavage, for promoting elimination were advocated, no food to be given by mouth, and venesection performed if the blood pressure reached 180 or over. Induction was to be considered if there was no improvement in four days.

In eclampsia a modified Stroganoff treatment was advocated, and great importance was laid upon prevention of all external stimuli, upon lowering the chances of hypostatic pneumonia by suitable nursing methods, upon elimination by diaphoresis and by stomach and rectal lavage, and upon promoting sleep—four drachms of paraldehyde in olive oil being preferred to all other drugs. The patient should not have instrumental intervention if doing well, unless the cervix was fully dilated and the head well down. If becoming worse, and forceps delivery was impracticable, Caesarean section might be done.

The causation of hyperemesis gravidarum was unknown, and there were no recent advances in our knowledge in this direction. Some believed all cases to be toxic from the beginning, but Professor Browne suggested that the condition began as a neurosis, leading to acidosis, which in turn led to toxaemia, and, the vomiting continuing, caused dehydration and consequent constipation. Treatment should accordingly be on these lines. Thus fat must be cut down in the diet, so decreasing acidosis. Protein should be diminished, preventing unnecessary liver damage. Carbohydrates, on the other hand, should be increased, thus helping the liver to regenerate if the condition is not too far advanced. The patient should not be left in the gravid condition too long. If the liver became unable to store glucose the patient would die. Pregnancy should therefore be ended if the patient did not improve within four or five days, if jaundice or persistent albuminuria appeared, or if the pulse and temperature were consistently over 100. In terminating pregnancy it should be remembered that all these bad cases were suffering from shock. Therefore packing the uterus, curetting the uterus, or doing a vaginal hysterectomy were all bad methods, and abdominal hysterectomy was to be preferred. A very practical and extremely useful chart of diet and treatment of all these conditions was distributed to members.

In the discussion, the Chairman said that it was evident, from the close attention with which the whole address had been followed, that members agreed with him that this was one of the most interesting addresses to which the City Division had listened in recent years. On the motion of Dr. Dixon, seconded by Dr. Anklesaria, a vote of thanks to Professor Browne for his address was carried with great unanimity.

Suffolk Branch

The annual meeting of the Suffolk Branch was held at Bury St. Edmunds on September 22nd. Dr. F. R. Barwell was elected president, and Dr. P. L. Giuseppi, honorary secretary and treasurer.

Dr. J. R. Canney, surgeon in charge of the gynaecological department, Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge, read a very instructive paper on the modern treatment of the common pelvic displacements *versus* the use of pessaries.

Surrey Branch: Kingston-on-Thames Division

A meeting of the Kingston-on-Thames Division was held on October 13th at the Surbiton Hospital, when Dr. J. D. Clarke was in the chair. Sir Thomas Horder, Bt., delivered an interesting and provocative address on the conduct of a case of pneumonia. An interesting discussion followed, which centred largely round the value of oxygen in this disease. The meeting closed with a hearty vote of thanks to Sir Thomas Horder.

Surrey Branch: Richmond Division

The first meeting of the winter session of the Richmond Division was held at the Royal Hospital on October 16th, when Mr. J. W. Heekes was in the chair. The Division was pleased to welcome Dr. N. E. Waterfield, secretary of the Surrey Branch, to the meeting. Before the business was started the chairman conducted the members over the new extension buildings of the Royal Hospital, which are to be opened by the Marchioness of Cambridge.

The meeting took the form of a discussion on the diseases of children between the ages of 1 and 5 years, opened by Dr. M. K. Robertson, who called attention to the fact that medical practitioners were seeing fewer and fewer children because of the welfare and children's clinics run by the public health authorities, and advised general practitioners to form similar clinics themselves for their own patients. He then went on to ask for discussion on some obscure ailments, such as high temperature with no apparent cause, abdominal pain in association with tonsillitis, and so on.

Dr. Horsley, Dr. Vaughan Pendred, Dr. Waterfield, Dr. Hunt, Mr. Heekes, and Dr. Duncan took part in the discussion, which was summed up by Dr. Donald Paterson.

The hour was too late to proceed with other business. On the motion of the Chairman, a vote of thanks to Dr. Paterson was accorded heartily.

Sussex Branch: Chichester and Worthing and Horsham Divisions

A combined meeting of the Chichester and Worthing and Horsham Divisions was held in the Dolphin Hotel, Chichester, on October 14th, when Dr. A. H. Bostock presided, and thirty-three other doctors were present. After dinner Mr. R. T. Rayne (St. Bartholomew's Hospital) read a paper, illustrated by lantern views, on the modern treatment of varicose veins and ulceration. The paper was listened to with rapt attention, and afterwards discussed by Drs. Bostock, Druitt, Parry, Waddington, Townshend, Ferris, Venables, Heckford, and Gough. On the motion of the chairman, a vote of thanks was accorded to the lecturer.

United Provinces Branch

A clinical and general meeting of the United Provinces Branch was held in the Convocation Hall, King George Medical College, Lucknow, on September 29th, when Professor B. G. S. Acharya presided. The business of the meeting consisted of the exhibition of a very interesting and instructive medical cinematograph film on the development of the rabbit's ovum. Four interesting clinical cases were shown by Captain Nigam: (1) A case of hydatid disease of the os innominatum ; (2) a case of gumma of the spine with paraplegia ; (3) a case of huge encysted vesical calculus (sixteen ounces in weight) ; (4) a case of traumatic paraplegia sucessfully treated by laminectomy. A brief discussion followed each case.

Yorkshire Branch: Wakefield, Pontefract, and Castleford Division

A meeting of the Wakefield, Pontefract, and Castleford Division was held at the Strafford Arms Hotel, Wakefield, on October 8th, when Mr. G. W. Thomas was in the chair.

Dr. T. Beaton gave a very interesting address on the functions of a mental out-patient clinic. After detailing the requirements of such an out-patient department, he discussed briefly various departments of psychiatry. He explained that the war gave the opportunity for seeing mental cases at their inception, and gave a great impetus to the advancement of, and realization of the necessity for, observation in the early stages. The strain of modern life and the constant need for readjustment to environment he considered to be leading to an increase in mental trouble—especially abnormalities of conduct and inefficiencies—and that the only effective method of dealing with these was by the establishment of out-patient clinics run by mental experts—not fanatics, psycho-analysts, or faddists—and the essential point being that such clinics should be one of several out-patient departments of a general hospital, so that such patients mixed with the ordinary class of patient, and gained confidence thereby. He felt that the new Mental Treatment Act had been a great help and stimulus to this necessary early investigation. The lecturer emphasized the need for close association of a trained tactful social welfare worker with the department, who would obtain the details and make a report before the patient was fully investigated by the specialist. He further drew attention to the great advantages such a department had in dealing with early tendencies to crime, if a proper liaison be established with the school medical officer, the bench, and the general practitioner.

An interesting discussion followed Dr. Beaton's address, in which Drs. Thomas, Gibson, Allardice, and MacAdam took part.

MEDICAL WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION

MEETING IN VIENNA

The sixth council meeting of the Medical Women's International Association was held in Vienna from September 15th to 19th, by invitation of the Austrian Medical Women's Association, supported by that of the President of the Austrian Republic and the burgomaster and municipality of Vienna. This was followed by a three-day visit to Budapest, where members of the congress were entertained by the Hungarian Association of Medical Women. The official proceedings of the congress included council meetings for the international delegates, general meetings, and scientific sections. Some two hundred members of the Medical Women's International Association attended the general meetings and scientific sessions, including thirty British medical women. Official delegates were present from various countries, including the United States of America, Japan, India, the Dutch and British East Indies, and the principal countries of Northern, Western, and Central Europe

Scientific Sessions

At the scientific sessions the subjects for discussion were: the role of medical women in exotic countries, and the legal protection of women workers. Dr. Margaret Balfour, president of the Indian Medical Women's Association, and Mme Poli-Garnier of Algiers were the rapporteurs généreux for the first question. Dr. Dagny Bang (Norway), Dr. Adler Herzmark (Austria), and Mme le Docteur Sorrentini (Italy) acted in a similar capacity in respect of the second question. A questionary on each subject had been circulated some months previously to medical women with special experience in a large number of countries ; the replies received were analysed and summarized by the rapporteurs, each dealing with those from a certain group of countries. The reports were printed and circulated to all members beforehand. Discussion was opened by the rapporteurs, who outlined the salient points and significant conclusions contained in their reports. Those who had sent in replies were afforded the opportunity of speaking to their papers briefly ; the question was then thrown open to public discussion. This admit-

able method of procedure resulted in an extremely lively and well-informed discussion on both subjects.

In regard to the role of medical women in exotic countries there was unanimity of opinion that a large amount of preventable illness and maternal mortality in such countries is due to the fact that the women are precluded by custom and religion from treatment by men doctors, and have not the facilities for consulting women doctors. The council unanimously passed a resolution emphasizing the desirability of affording increased facilities for the treatment of native women by doctors of their own sex. A standing committee was appointed to go fully into the matter and to consider what steps might usefully be taken to improve opportunities and conditions of work for medical women in exotic countries, in order to attract the best type of women to that field.

The second question—that of legal protection of women workers—proved to be much more controversial. Those countries where the workers are highly organized, the conditions of labour relatively good, and the standard of living high were opposed to any differential legislation for women workers on the grounds that it was in practice a restriction on their "right to work," and hampered them in the competition of the labour market without affording them compensatory advantages. A further point made by the opponents of such legislation was that it was nowhere based on any scientific data as to the relative ill effects on men and women of the so-called injurious conditions. The supporters of differential legislation for women were all from those countries where there is a real danger of the exploitation of the workers of both sexes, and where the position of women is much less favourable than that of men. After prolonged discussion a *via media* was found, and resolutions were unanimously passed urging the necessity: (1) for the best possible legal protection of the health of the worker, irrespective of sex, including adequate medical inspection and examination in the case of all potentially injurious occupations; (2) for the provision of a special system of insurance for maternity.

The council also passed a unanimous resolution to the effect that the Medical Women's International Association should uphold the principle that the appointment or dismissal of women medical officers should be based solely upon their efficiency, and that marriage *per se* should not be a bar to their employment.

The subjects chosen for discussion at the next congress were: the effects of sport and physical education on women (with special reference to menstruation and pregnancy); and birth control.

Ceremonies and Entertainments

The official delegates had the honour of being received by the President of the Austrian Republic in the Rathaus. In the course of a cordial address of welcome he emphasized the great importance of international good will and mutual understanding for the preservation of world peace and the building up of international prosperity, an object which a congress such as that of the Medical Women's International Association was especially calculated to forward. He spoke warmly of the admiration and regard which was felt for medical women in Austria, and of his personal appreciation of the great part which medical women were playing all over the civilized world in the prevention and treatment of disease and suffering, and in the promotion of the future welfare of mankind.

In the intervals of the scientific and business sessions tours were organized to visit the principal hospitals and institutions, including the excellently constructed and equipped municipal flats, complete with crèches, restaurants, and kindergartens for the children of mothers obliged to go out to work. These admirable buildings represent the greatest advance yet made in the provision of accommodation for the working and poorer middle classes.

The members of the congress were throughout most hospitably entertained. The social functions included receptions by the Viennese Association of Medical Women, by the French officers of the Medical Women's International Association, and by the Women's Club of Vienna. The directors of the beautiful "Diana Bad" entertained them to luncheon, and to see the excellently equipped medical baths. They were given tea on the terrace of the hotel-restaurant Cobenzl, on the slopes of the lovely Wiener Wald overlooking Vienna and the Danube. They were the guests of the spa of Baden, where they were entertained at a luncheon in the famous Kurhaus, and a whole-day excursion was arranged to Semmering, the Alpine health and pleasure resort some fifty miles from Vienna, where they were entertained at one of the leading sanatoriums.

From Vienna members proceeded to Budapest, where they were again warmly welcomed by the Hungarian Medical Women's Association and entertained with the greatest hospitality. Facilities were afforded them for seeing the chief medical and social institutions of the city, as well as its many historical buildings and natural beauties. Special visits were paid to the famous springs, which supply over 13,000,000 gallons of water daily.

In concluding her note on the proceedings, Dr. Doris Odlum, honorary national correspondent for Great Britain, writes: The congress was in every respect an unqualified success, and all those who were privileged to take part in it will long cherish many happy memories and the warmest feelings of friendship and gratitude towards their Austrian and Hungarian colleagues.

National Insurance

MEETING OF MIDDLESEX PRACTITIONERS

A meeting of the insurance practitioners of Middlesex was held in the Great Hall of the British Medical Association House on October 18th, for the purpose of discussing the situation created by the alteration in the "cut" made in the remuneration of insurance practitioners. Dr. R. L. Ridge, the chairman of the Middlesex Panel Committee, presided, and the meeting had the benefit of a full and clear statement by Dr. G. C. Anderson, the secretary of the Insurance Acts Committee. Dr. Anderson's statement was an amplification of the memorandum issued to all practitioners. During the course of Dr. Anderson's statement and the subsequent discussion several signified their vigorous disapproval of the action of the Insurance Acts Committee in acquiescing at first in the "cut" without consulting the Panel Committees. Dr. Richard Gillbard was especially emphatic in his condemnation of what he called the "unconstitutional" action of the Insurance Acts Committee. Lively protests against resisting the "cut" in any way were made by Dr. Carruthers and Dr. Cockshut, who sponsored a motion accepting the "cut" as necessary in the present national circumstances, but expressing the view that the practitioners' remuneration was at present on a wrong basis, and that whenever the national crisis was over steps should be taken to put the remuneration upon a proper footing. Dr. Dillon and Dr. Capell took exception to unconditional acceptance, and moved an amendment the main point of which was that the "cut" should be made on the net, and not on the gross, remuneration. After a keen and lengthy discussion the amendment was defeated by three votes, the voting being 42 to 39. A further amendment to the motion was moved by Dr. W. Paterson, and seconded by Dr. C. F. T. Scott, approving of the action taken by the Insurance Acts Committee throughout the negotiations with the Minister of Health with regard to the national economy proposals, recognizing the special sacrifices which insurance practitioners have been called upon to make, but accepting the 10 per cent. deduction without prejudice to the future consideration of the present capitation fee, as a temporary measure, and as the doctors' contribution in the existing crisis. This second amendment was carried by 50 votes to 16, and, on being put as a substantive motion, was adopted by a very large majority, only eight voting against it. A vote of thanks was heartily accorded to Dr. Anderson for his attendance and statement, and to Dr. Ridge for his conduct of the chair.

A letter, signed by thirteen practitioners in Acton and Ealing, and urging acceptance of the "cut," was received, as also were several letters in the same terms from individual practitioners who were unable to attend the meeting.

Correspondence

MATERNITY BENEFIT

SIR,—This letter might well be entitled "An ever-recurring tragedy." The tragedy has occurred to me so often that I am suffering from a summation of stimuli, and wish to pass on some of the stimulus. Briefly, the facts are as follows. In September this year I was summoned to a young woman in labour with her first baby; I had not been engaged for the case, and she was *in medias res* at 2.30 a.m. The position of the foetus was a mal-rotated occipito-posterior, conjugata vera 3½ inches. The labour, with the help of deep anaesthesia and axis-traction, was not easy, and I rejoiced to deliver a strong male child, without any laceration of the mother's perineum. I attended for sixteen subsequent days, and mother and child are doing well. As a reward, I am told that the husband is "out of benefit," therefore there is no money for me, notwithstanding the fact that the husband is on the dole and, in addition, receives 25s. per week from a bookmaker. He has bought a new perambulator for £4.

This is the treatment meted out to many hundreds of general practitioners every year, and, personally, I am quite tired of it and of the usual excuses, of which the following are examples: (1) out of benefit, therefore no money; (2) bought a pram and paid the nurse, nothing left; (3) the insurance agent kept the fee to pay off arrears; (4) the baby was born before you arrived, therefore we should not pay anything. Will someone please suggest a remedy?—I am, etc.,

Blyth, Oct. 12th. LAWSON L. STEELE.

REGULATIONS

SIR,—We are often told that the medical profession is "the most powerful trade union in the country." I agree; but it is a sleeping one, and does not realize its strength. Before any Regulations are agreed to the general practitioners of the country should be consulted, and, unless passed by a clear majority, we should refuse to work them. What other workers in the country would agree to the Minister being the final appeal in a case of dispute? The profession would never refuse to attend the sick; but we certainly could refuse to carry out many of the unjust Regulations which have been imposed upon us without our sanction. We are treated like a lot of children instead of members of an honourable profession. As long as we are just, and not unreasonable, we are powerful enough to see that we get justice.—I am, etc.,

Bristol, Oct. 10th. MAURICE C. BARBER, M.B.

REDUCTION OF CAPITATION FEE

SIR,—There are many of us who consider that nothing could have been fairer than the letter from the Ministry of Health, dated September 28th, 1931, in which the alteration to a maximum cut of 10 per cent. was suggested instead of the reduction of 1s. from the capitation rate of 9s. We regret that the Insurance Acts Committee failed to respond to it in the spirit which it had hitherto shown, and we trust that, as soon as may be, it will extricate us from a position which is as futile as it is undignified.

A generous acceptance of the 10 per cent. cut during the national emergency, without further delay, could not fail eventually to strengthen the hands of the negotiating body, whereas a refusal, or a grudging acceptance, might prejudice seriously a good case in the future.—I am, etc.,

Mill Hill, Oct. 18th. A. H. MORLEY.

BOOKS ADDED TO THE LIBRARY

The following books were received by the Library of the British Medical Association during August and September, 1931.

Acquaviva, A.: Les Dermatoses Inesthétiques. 1930.
Armitage, D. M.: A Challenge to Neurasthenia. Second edition. 1931.
Bach, E.: Heal Thyself. 1931.
Bainbridge, F. A.: Physiology of Muscular Exercise. Third edition. 1931.
Baur, E., Fischer, E., and Lenz, F.: Human Heredity. 1931.
Bay, E. M.: Medical Administration of Teaching Hospitals. 1931.
Bendien, S. G. T.: Spezifische Veränderungen des Blutserums. 1931.
Bennett, T. I.: Practical Treatment of Diabetes. 1931.
Bernard, L.: La Défense de la Santé Publique pendant la Guerre. 1930.
Boutelier, A.: Quelques Dermatoses Communes de l'Enfance. 1930.
Burnand, R.: Précis d'Auscultation dans le Diagnostic de la Tuberculose Pleuro-Pulmonaire. 1930.
Butler, A. E., and others: Australian Army Medical Services in the War of 1914–1918. Vol. i. 1930.
Cabot, H., and Giles, M. D.: Surgical Nursing. 1931.
Castle, E. B.: Fathers and Sons. 1931.
Cemach, A. J.: Chirurgische Diagnostik. 1931.
Chiray, M., Lomon, A., and Wahl, R.: Le Dolichocolon. 1931.
Clogne, R.: Analyses Médicales Pratiques. 1930.
Coburn, A. F.: Factor of Infection in the Rheumatic State. 1931.
Comby, J.: Quatre Cents Consultations Médicales pour les Maladies des Enfants. Ninth edition. 1930.
Couvelaire, A., Lemierre, A., and Lenormant, C.: Pratique Médico-Chirurgicale. Third edition. Four volumes. 1931.
Crookshank, F. G.: Mongol in our Midst. Third edition. 1931.
Daniel, G.: Immuno Chirurgie. 1931.
Duhem, P.: La Poliomyélite. 1931.
Durig, A.: Über physiologische Grundlagen bei der Ernährung Tuberkulöser. 1930.
Emslie, M.: Breast-Feeding. 1931.
Ewing, W.: Paterson of Hebron. 1930.
Fletcher, N. C.: Compendium of Aids to First Aid. Seventh edition. 1930.
Fritsch, F. E., and Salisbury, E. J.: Botany. 1928.
Haldane, J. S.: Theory of Heat Engines. 1930.
Harrop, G. A.: Diet in Disease. 1930.
Heald, C. B.: Injuries and Sport. 1931.
Henderson, J. L.: Le Sang, Système Physico-Chimique. 1931.
Henrici, A. T.: Molds, Yeasts and Actinomycetes. 1930.
Huybrechts, M.: Le PH et sa Mesure. 1930.
Hoffmann, V.: Verlauf der wichtigsten Knochen- und Gelenkerkrankungen im Röntgenbilde. 1931.
Holder, J. T.: Elementary Histological Technique. 1931.
Hope, E. W.: Health at the Gateway. 1931.
Hurry, J. B.: Woad Plant and its Dye. 1930.
Jones, P. H., and Noble, G. A. (editors): Cremation in Great Britain. Second edition. 1931.
Jordan, E. O: Food Poisoning and Food-Borne Infection. Second edition. 1931.
Kilduffe, R. A.: Clinical Interpretation of Blood Examinations. 1931.
Lange, M.: Die Muskelhärten (Myogelosen). 1931.
Laumonier, J.: La Thérapeutique des Péchés Capitaux. 1931.
Léon-Kindberg, M.: La Collapsothérapie de la Tuberculose Pulmonaire. 1931.
Letulle, M.: Anatomie Pathologique. Three volumes. 1931.
Lortat-Jacob, L., and Solente, G.: La Cryothérapie. 1930.
Lovett's Lateral Curvature of the Spine and Round Shoulders. Fifth edition. 1931.
Madan, K. E.: Elementary and Advanced Anaesthesia. 1930.
Masters, W. E.: Alcohol Habit and its Treatment. 1931.
Metzger, M., and Heraux, A.: Les Premiers Jours du Nouveau-Né. 1931.
Muse, M. B.: Text-book of Psychology for Nurses. Second edition. 1930.
Naish, C. G.: Antonius Manasseh. 1931.
Osgood, E. E., and Haskins, H. D.: Text-book of Laboratory Diagnosis. 1931.
Phadke, N. S.: Sex Problems in India. Second edition. 1929.
Placzek: Sexual Life of Man. Second edition. 1931.
Potter's Therapeutics, Materia Medica and Pharmacy. Fifteenth edition. 1931.
Powell, N. A.: Practical Preparations. 1931.
Rassers, J. R. F.: Encephalitis Post Vaccinationem. 1931.
Selbert, N.: Child Health. 1931.
Sergent, E., Bordet, F., and Durand, H.: Exploration Radiologique de l'Appareil Respiratoire. Two volumes. 1931.
Spira, J. J.: Causation of Chronic Gastro-Duodenal Ulcers. 1931.
Stimson, P. M.: Common Contagious Diseases. 1931.
Storer, R. V.: Sex and Disease. Fourth edition. 1931.
Tendeloo, N. P.: Lungenkrankheiten. Second edition. 1931.
Thompson, C. J. S.: Guide to the Surgical Instruments and Objects in the Historical Series, Royal College of Surgeons. 1929.
Tonge, E. M.: Fanny Jane Butler. 1930.
Trabajos del Hospital del Rey (Director, Dr. M. Tapia). Vol. i. 1930.
Van Slyke, D. D., and others: Observations on the Courses and Different Types of Bright's Disease. 1930.
Warwick, W. T.: Rational Treatment of Varicose Veins and Varicocele. 1931.
Watson, J. K.: Handbook for Senior Nurses and Midwives. Second edition. 1931.
Weeks, C. C.: Medical Evidence before the Royal Commission on Licensing, 1930. 1931.
Williamson, B.: Handbook on Diseases of Children. 1931.
Wolter, F.: Die Malaria in Russland. 1930.
Woods, H. M., and Russell, W. T.: Introduction to Medical Statistics. 1931.
Young, E. L.: Physiology of Reality. 1930.

Naval and Military Appointments

ROYAL NAVAL MEDICAL SERVICE

Surgeon Commanders W. H. Murray to the *Tamar*, for R.N. Sick Quarters, Wei-hai-Wei; A. G. Valpy French to the *Vivid*, for R.N. Barracks, Plymouth; R. E. Rampling to the *Lucia*; R. W. Nesbitt to the *Vivid*, for R.N. Hospital, Plymouth; J. G. Danson to the *President*, for Medical Department.

Surgeon Lieutenant Commander J. A. Cusack to the *Shoreham*.

Surgeon Lieutenants M. F. Quinlan to the *Widgeon* and *Falcon*; J. B. W. Rowe to the *Hermes*; A. K. Stevenson to the *Peterel*; T. L. J. Barry to the *St. Vincent*; J. G. Paley to the *Dorsetshire*; F. Dolan to the *Hood*.

R. L. Allan has entered as Surgeon Lieutenant for short service, and appointed to the *Victory*, for Haslar Hospital.

ROYAL NAVAL VOLUNTEER RESERVE

Surgeon Commanders J. Lorimer, V.D. to the *Rodney*; D. D. F. Macintyre, V.D., placed on the retired list with the rank of Surgeon Captain.

R. D. Jenkins has entered as probationary Surgeon Lieutenant attached to Severn Division.

Probationary Surgeon Sublieutenant R. Cormack to the *Norfolk*.

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS

Major E. C. Lambkin, D.S.O., retires on retired pay, September 20th, 1921, and is granted the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel (substituted for notification in the *London Gazette*, September 22nd, 1931).

Lieutenant (on probation) I. H. C. Morton, from the seconded list, is restored to the establishment.

A. P. Trimble to be Lieutenant (on probation), and is seconded under the provisions of Article 205, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1931.

VACANCIES

ABERDEEN ROYAL INFIRMARY.—Assistant Gynaecologist.

BIRMINGHAM MENTAL HOSPITAL.—J.A.M.O. (lady).

BRADFORD CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.—H.S. (lady).

BRADFORD ROYAL INFIRMARY.—(1) H.P. (2) Two H.S. Males, unmarried.

BRISTOL EYE HOSPITAL.—R.H.S.

BURSLEM, HAYWOOD, AND TUNSTALL WAR MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.—(1) S.R.M.O. (2) J.R.M.O. (male).

BURTON-ON-TRENT GENERAL INFIRMARY.—J.H.S. (male).

CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL, W.C.2.—(1) A.S. (2) A.P.

CHELTENHAM GENERAL HOSPITAL.—H.P. (male, unmarried).

COVENTRY CITY.—Second A.M.O. (male) at Municipal Hospital.

DORSET MENTAL HOSPITAL, Dorchester.—Deputy Medical Superintendent.

EDINBURGH: ROYAL INFIRMARY.—Clinical Assistant (non-resident) in the Department of Ophthalmology.

ERITH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.—Assistant M.O.H. and Assistant S.M.O.

FIFE COUNTY COUNCIL.—Area M.O.H. (male).

FIFE DISTRICT ASYLUM, Cupar.—A.M.O.

GLASGOW CORPORATION.—Senior Assistant in the Bacteriological Laboratory of the Public Health Department.

GREAT YARMOUTH GENERAL HOSPITAL.—H.S. (male, unmarried).

HALIFAX COUNTY BOROUGH.—R.M.O. at Hospital for Infectious Diseases.

HALIFAX: ROYAL HALIFAX INFIRMARY.—Third H.S. (male, unmarried).

HAMPSTEAD CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL, College Crescent, N.W.3.—R.M.O.

HOSPITAL FOR EPILEPSY AND PARALYSIS, Maida Vale, W.9.—(1) R.M.O. (2) H.P.

HOVE: LADY CHICHESTER HOSPITAL.—J.H.P.

ISLE OF WIGHT COUNTY MENTAL HOSPITAL, Whitecroft, Newport.—Medical Superintendent.

LEEDS CITY.—A.R.M.O. (male, unmarried) at Killingbeck Sanatorium.

LINCOLN COUNTY HOSPITAL.—J.H.S. (male, unmarried).

LIVERPOOL MATERNITY HOSPITAL.—Hon. A.S.

LIVERPOOL STANLEY HOSPITAL.—Hon. A.P.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.—(1) A.M.O.'s at (*a*) St. John's Hospital, St. John's Hill, S.W., (*b*) St. George's-in-the-East Hospital, Wapping. (2) Two H.P. at St. Olave's Hospital, Rotherhithe. (3) Clinical Assistant (woman) at St. Mary Abbots Hospital, Kensington.

LONDON FEMALE LOCK HOSPITAL, 283, Harrow Road, W.9.—H.S. (female).

LONGTON HOSPITAL, Staffordshire.—H.S.

MANCHESTER ROYAL EYE HOSPITAL.—J.H.S.

MANCHESTER: ROYAL MANCHESTER CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL, Pendlebury.—R.M.O. (unmarried).

MANSFIELD AND DISTRICT HOSPITAL.—H.S. and C.O. (male).

MERTHYR GENERAL HOSPITAL.—R.M.O.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY COUNCIL.—J.R.A.M.O. (male) at Hillingdon County Hospital.

MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL SCHOOL, W.1.—Surgical Registrar.

MILLER GENERAL HOSPITAL, Greenwich Road, S.E.—P. in Charge of Department of Psychological Medicine.

MINEHEAD AND WEST SOMERSET HOSPITAL.—R.M.O.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF CHILD PSYCHOLOGY, 19, Warwick Crescent, W.2.—(1) Clinical Registrar. (2) Clinical Assistants.

NEWCASTLE GENERAL HOSPITAL.—(1) H.P. (2) H.S.

NUNEATON GENERAL HOSPITAL.—H.S.

PRESTON AND COUNTY OF LANCASTER ROYAL INFIRMARY.—H.S. (male, unmarried).

QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S MATERNITY HOSPITAL, Marylebone Road, N.W.1.—R.M.O. for New Isolation Hospital, Goldhawk Road.

QUEEN MARY'S HOSPITAL FOR THE EAST END, Stratford, E.—(1) Hon. P. to Psychological Department. (2) R.M.O. (3) Two H.S. (4) H.P. (5) Obstetric H.S. (6) H.P. and Resident Anaesthetist. (7) C.O.

QUEEN'S HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, Hackney Road, E.2.—(1) S. for Ear, Nose, and Throat Department. (2) Clinical Assistant in Orthopaedic Department.

ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL AND LONDON SCHOOL OF MEDICINE FOR WOMEN.—Senior Assistant and Third Assistant to the Obstetrical and Gynaecological Unit.

ROYAL LANCASTER INFIRMARY.—J.H.S. (male).

ROYAL WATERLOO HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN AND WOMEN, Waterloo Road, S.E.1.—Hon. Surgical Registrar.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL, W.2.—(1) Medical Registrar. (2) Resident Anaesthetist.

ST. PANCRAS DISPENSARY, 39, Oakley Square, N.W.1.—R.M.O. (unmarried).

SALVATION ARMY.—A.R.M.O. (woman) at Mothers' Hospital, Lower Clapton Road, E.5.

SAMARITAN FREE HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, Marylebone Road, N.W.1.—H.S.

SHEFFIELD ROYAL HOSPITAL.—(1) Ophthalmic H.S. (2) Anaesthetist.

SHEFFIELD: ROYAL INFIRMARY.—H.S. and Second Assistant C.O.

SOUTHAMPTON CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.—R.M.O. (lady).

SOUTHEND VICTORIA HOSPITAL.—J.H.S. (male).

STAFFORDSHIRE GENERAL INFIRMARY, Stafford.—H.P.

STAMFORD, RUTLAND, AND GENERAL INFIRMARY.—H.S.

WALSALL COUNTY BOROUGH.—A.M.O. (male) at Manor Hospital.

WORTHING HOSPITAL.—R.M.O.

YORK COUNTY HOSPITAL.—(1) H.S. (2) Resident Anaesthetist and A.H.S.

YORK DISPENSARY.—R.M.O. (female).

CERTIFYING FACTORY SURGEONS.—The appointments at Northwich (Cheshire) and Heytesbury (Wilts) are vacant. Applications to the Chief Inspector of Factories, Home Office, Whitehall, S.W.1.

This list of vacancies is compiled from our advertisement columns, where full particulars will be found. To ensure notice in this column advertisements must be received not later than the first post on Tuesday morning.

APPOINTMENTS

BROOMHEAD, R., M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S., Hon. Assistant Orthopaedic Surgeon to the General Infirmary, Leeds.

CAPENER, Norman, F.R.C.S., Orthopaedic Surgeon to the Princess Elizabeth Orthopaedic Hospital, Exeter.

FLEMING, G. W. T. H., Medical Superintendent, Hereford County and City Mental Hospital.

GREGORY, J. C., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Resident Medical Officer, University College Hospital, London.

HEALEY, Frederick H., M.B., B.Ch.Birm., D.P.M.Lond., Deputy Medical Superintendent, Derby Borough Mental Hospital, Rowditch, Derby.

LIESCHING, A. C., F.R.C.S.Ed., Honorary Medical Officer, Royal Isle of Wight County Hospital.

McLAGGAN, John Douglas, M.B., F.R.C.S., Surgeon to Ear, Nose, and Throat Department, Croydon General Hospital.

CERTIFYING FACTORY SURGEONS.—W. S. Dalgetty, M.B., Ch.B.Ed., for the Alston District, Cumberland; J. R. Caldwell, M.B., Ch.B.St. And., for the Milnthorpe District, Westmorland.

DIARY OF SOCIETIES AND LECTURES

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2.—Museum Demonstrations: Mon., 5 p.m., Mr. C. P. G. Wakeley, Primary Bone Tumours; Fri., 5 p.m., Sir Arthur Keith, Specimens illustrating the Anatomy of the Pyloric Sphincter in Cases of Hypertrophic Enlargement.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF MEDICINE

Section of Odontology.—Mon., 8 p.m. Inaugural Address by the President, Mr. E. B. Dowsett. Mr. J. G. Turner: (1) Backward Movement of Lower First Molars; (2) Difficulties of Extracting Retained and Unerupted Teeth. Mr. E. B. Dowsett: Operative Procedure for Cysts of the Jaws. A discussion will follow.

Section of Medicine.—Tues., 5 p.m. Discussion: Glandular Fever. Openers, Dr. H. Letheby Tidy, Dr. John Bland, Dr. Herbert J. Williams.

Section of Comparative Medicine.—Wed., 5 p.m. Presidential Address by Dr. J. A. Arkwright: The Unity of Medicine. Discussion: Bone Surgery in Animals, to be opened by Professor J. McCunn; to be followed by Professor F. T. G. Hobday, Mr. C. H. Fagge, and others.

Medical Society of London, 11, Chandos Street, W.1.—Mon., 8.30 p.m. Discussion: Blood Transfusion. Openers, Professor Alexander Fleming, Dr. H. L. Tidy, and Mr. Geoffrey L. Keynes.

National Council for Mental Hygiene, 11, Chandos Street, W.1.—Thurs., 5.15 p.m. Dr. I. Feldman: Sex Education.

St. John's Hospital Dermatological Society, 49, Leicester Square, W.C.2.—Wed., 4.15 p.m. Clinical Cases.

POST-GRADUATE COURSES AND LECTURES

Fellowship of Medicine and Post-Graduate Medical Association. At *Medical Society of London*, 11, Chandos Street, W.: Free Lecture, Wed., 4 p.m., Dr. R. O. Moon, Heart Diseases. M.R.C.P. Lectures: Mon., 5 p.m., Mr. C. L. Gimblett, Medical Ophthalmology, with Special Reference to Retrobulbar Neuritis, Infective Diseases of the Uveal Tract, and Intracranial Lesions, fee 10s. 6d.; Mon. and Wed., 8.30 p.m., Dr. J. W. McNee, Recent work on Diseases of the Liver, fee 10s. 6d. each; the fees are payable at the lecture room. *Hospital for Sick Children*, Great Ormond Street, W.C.1: Every morning, Post-Graduate Course in Diseases of Children; fee £2 12s. 6d. *Central London Throat, Nose and Ear Hospital*, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1: Post-Graduate Clinical Course in Diseases of the Ear, Nose, and Throat, all day; fee £1 6s. 3d. *Golden Square Throat Hospital*, Golden Square, W.1: Tues., 6.30 p.m., Mr. Gilbert Chubb, Post-Graduate Demonstration in the Out-patient Department; no fee. *East London Hospital for Children*, Shadwell, E.1: Tues., 3 p.m., Dr. Leonard Findlay, Post-Graduate Demonstration; no fee. Copies of all syllabuses may be obtained from the Fellowship of Medicine, 1, Wimpole Street, W.1.

Central London Throat, Nose and Ear Hospital, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1.—Daily, Intensive Course, including Course in Methods of Examination and Diagnosis.

Hampstead General Hospital, Haverstock Hill, N.W.3.—Wed., 4 p.m., Mr. A. Clifford Morson, Recent Research in the Causation of Urinary Lithiasis.

King's College Hospital Medical School, Denmark Hill, S.E.5.—Thurs., 9 p.m., Dr. J. A. Drake, Clinical Signs of Syphilis.

London School of Dermatology, St. John's Hospital, 49, Leicester Square, W.C.2.—Tues., 5 p.m., Dr. J. E. M. Wigley, Erythema Multiforme. Thurs., 5 p.m., Dr. Knowsley Sibley, Principles of Treatment—Local.

National Hospital, Queen Square, W.C.1.—Mon. to Fri., 2 p.m., Out-patient Clinics. Mon., 3.30 p.m., Dr. Walshe, Muscular Atrophy. Tues., 3.30 p.m., Dr. Symonds, Neurosyphilis. Thurs., 3.30 p.m., Dr. Riddoch, Intracranial Complications of Sinus Infections. Fri., 3.30 p.m., Dr. Greenfield, The Haemato-encephalic Barrier.

Royal Institute of Public Health, 37, Russell Square, W.C.1.—Wed., 4 p.m., Professor F. J. Browne, The Health of the Expectant Mother.

St. Mark's Hospital, City Road, E.C.1.—Thurs., 4.30 p.m., Dr. Norman Henderson, The Uses and Limitations of the Opaque Meal for Investigation of the Large Bowel.

St. Paul's Hospital for Genito-Urinary Diseases, Endell Street, W.C.2.—Wed., 4.30 p.m., Mr. Kenneth Walker, Prostatic Obstruction.

South-West London Post-Graduate Association, St. James's Hospital, Ouseley Road, Balham, S.W.—Wed., 9 p.m., Dr. R. G. Canti, Tissue Growth (Film Demonstration).

West London Post-Graduate College, West London Hospital, Hammersmith, W.6.—Mon., 10 a.m., Gynaecological Wards, Genito-Urinary Operations, Skin Department; 11 a.m., Surgical Wards; 2 p.m., Surgical Wards, Medical, Surgical, Eye, and Gynaecological Out-patients. Tues., 9.30 a.m., Operations; 10 a.m., Medical Ward Demonstration, Dental Department; 11 a.m., Throat Operations; 11.30 a.m., Surgical Demonstration; 2 p.m., Operations, Medical, Surgical, and Throat Out-patients. Wed., 10 a.m., Medical Wards, Children's Medical Out-patients; 2 p.m., Medical, Surgical, and Eye Out-patients; 2.30 p.m., Gynaecological Operations; 4.45 p.m., Venereal Diseases Demonstration. Thurs., 10 a.m., Neurological Department; 11.30 a.m., Fracture Demonstration; 2 p.m., Medical, Surgical, Eye, and Genito-Urinary Out-patients; 2.30 p.m., Operations. Fri., 10 a.m., Medical Wards, Skin Department, Dental Department; 2 p.m., Medical, Surgical, and Throat Out-patients; 2.30 p.m., Operations. Sat., 9 a.m., Throat Operations; 10 a.m., Medical Wards, Surgical Out-patients, Children's Medical Out-patients.

Liverpool University Clinical School Ante-Natal Clinics.—Royal Infirmary: Mon. and Thurs., 10.30 a.m. Maternity Hospital: Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Fri., 11.30 a.m.

Manchester: Ancoats Hospital.—Thurs., 11 a.m., Dr. A. Renshaw, Clinical Demonstration; 4.15 p.m., Mr. P. G. McEvedy, Recent Advances in Injection Treatment.

Manchester Royal Infirmary.—Tues., 4.15 p.m., Dr. F. R. Ferguson, Nervous Complications of Specific Fevers. Fri., 4.15 p.m., Dr. C. H. Melland, Demonstration of Medical Cases.

Manchester Victoria Memorial Jewish Hospital, Elizabeth Street. Wed., 4.30 p.m., Dr. William Brockbank, The Diagnosis of Lung Cancer (with Demonstration).

Sheffield University Post-Graduate Clinics.—At Royal Hospital: Fri., 3.30 p.m., Dr. P. J. Hay, Eye Manifestations in General Diseases.

British Medical Association

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Diary of the Association

October

23 Fri. London: Public Health Committee, 2.30 p.m.
Hendon Division: Criterion Restaurant, 8.15 p.m. Annual Dinner. Guest, Sir Bernard Spilsbury.

27 Tues. Brighton Division.
Dundee Branch: University College, Dundee, 8.30 p.m.
South-West Essex Division: Queen Mary's Hospital, Stratford, E., 3.30 p.m. Clinical Meeting.

28 Wed. London: Finance Committee, 2.30 p.m.
Bath and Bristol Branch: Bristol.
Reigate Division and Guildford Division: Golf Match at Reigate Heath Golf Club.
Winchester Division: Royal Hants County Hospital, 3 p.m. Paper by Dr. J. Lockhart Livingston.

29 Thurs. Plymouth Division: South Devon and East Cornwall Hospital, 8.30 p.m. Lecture by Dr. Shore.
Southport Division: Assembly Rooms, Prince of Wales Hotel, Southport, 8.30 p.m. B.M.A. Lecture by Dr. S. A. Kinnier Wilson.

30 Fri. London: Arrangements Committee, 2 p.m.
Hereford Division: Herefordshire General Hospital, 3.30 p.m. Lecture by Dr. A. P. Thomson.
Dudley Division: Talbot Hotel, Stourbridge, 8.30 p.m.

31 Sat. West Suffolk Division: West Suffolk Hospital, Bury St. Edmunds, 8.45 p.m. Lecture by Dr. Donald Paterson.

November

3 Tues. London: Propaganda Subcommittee, 2.30 p.m.
Coventry Division: Clinical Meeting.
Lewisham Division: Town Hall, Catford, 8.45 p.m. Address by Dr. Leonard Williams.
Woolwich Division: Woolwich War Memorial Hospital, 8.45 p.m. Paper by Mr. T. B. Layton.

4 Wed. East Hertfordshire Division: County Hospital, Hertford, 8.30 p.m. Paper by Mr. Robert Milne.
Halifax Division: White Swan Hotel, 8.30 p.m. Paper by Dr. W. Vining.
Lanarkshire Division: Royal Hospital for Sick Children, Yorkhill, 3.30 p.m. Paper by Dr. John W. S. Blacklock.

5 Thurs. Swansea Division. Clinical Meeting.
Wakefield, Pontefract, and Castleford Division: Strafford Arms Hotel, Wakefield, 7.45 p.m. Paper by Mr. S. D. Lodge.

6 Fri. London: Mental Deficiency Committee, 2.30 p.m.

9 Mon. Chester Division: Town Hall, Chester, 8.30 p.m. Lecture by Mrs. Hodson.

11 Wed. London: **Council**, 10 a.m.

12 Thurs. North Northumberland Division: Alnwick. Annual Dinner.
South Wales and Monmouthshire Branch: Newport. Clinical Meeting.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS

The charge for inserting announcement of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is 9s., which sum should be forwarded with the notice not later than the first post on Tuesday morning, in order to ensure insertion in the current issue.

BIRTHS

Peterkin.—On October 14th, 1931, at 4, Grosvenor Terrace, Hornsea, East Yorks, to Gwynne (née Moor), wife of J. H. Stuart Peterkin, *M.C.*, M.A., M.B., Ch.B.Aberd., a daughter.

Tarlton.—On October 18th, 1931, at Gerrards Cross, Bucks, to Mrs. Tarlton, M.A., M.B., Ch.B. (née Flett), the wife of Edward Smedley Tarlton, a son.

DEATHS

Coombs.—On July 25th, 1931, at Lusikisiki, S.A., C. G. Coombs, from natural causes.

Samways.—On September 30th, 1931, of angina pectoris, at Knowle, Clyst St. George, Devon, Daniel West Samways, M.D., D.Sc., in his 75th year.

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